

of its 25-year partnership with GM, and we hope to continue to do so for years to come.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM EDGERTON
THORNE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to PFC William Edgerton Thorne who died honorably Thursday, August 24 at 8 a.m. in Baghdad at the age of 26. He was killed in Operation Iraqi Freedom after an improvised explosive device detonated near his vehicle.

Given the opportunity to protect the people he loved and his strong belief in the cause, Willy, as he was known among family and friends, fought proudly. Similarly, Corey, his wife, is serving her country in Iraq. The couple was married on November 10, 2001 and enlisted in the Army in May of 2005. While they realized the dangers and hardships, they were willing to risk their lives for the freedom of others. My thoughts and prayers are with Corey Thorne at this difficult time, and I thank her for her service and tremendous sacrifice.

Willy loved making children laugh, and he and his wife hoped to save enough money to adopt a baby. His death is deeply mourned by his hometown, Rock Valley, and throughout the nation. Thus there is great truth in what Willy's mother-in-law, Deb Jasper, said "A fallen soldier hits everyone because they have fallen for each and every one of us. What a sacrifice. What an honor." We, the American people, are forever indebted to Willy for his great strength and heroic sacrifice.

STAFF SERGEANT JEFFREY J. HANSEN

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I rise to express my sympathy over the loss of Nebraska Army National Guard SSG Jeffrey J. Hansen of Cairo, NE. Staff Sergeant Hansen died of injuries sustained in a vehicle accident near Balad, Iraq on Sunday, August 27. He was 31 years old.

Staff Sergeant Hansen was a 1993 graduate of Bertrand Community High School and graduated from the University of Nebraska at Kearney in 1997. Staff Sergeant Hansen lived in Cairo, NE, with his wife, Jennifer, and worked as a police officer at the Department of Veterans Affairs' medical facility in Grand Island, NE.

In January 2000, Staff Sergeant Hansen enlisted with the Nebraska Army National Guard. He mobilized for a tour of duty in Iraq on October 11, 2005 with the 1st Squadron, 167th Cavalry Regiment. Staff Sergeant Hansen served in a unit comprised of approximately 360 Nebraska Guard soldiers that were providing security for Camp Anaconda near Balad, Iraq. Staff Sergeant Hansen will be remembered as a loyal soldier who had a strong sense of duty, honor and love of country. Thousands of brave Americans like Staff Sergeant Hansen are currently serving in Iraq.

In addition to his wife, Staff Sergeant Hansen is survived by his father, Robert, of Bertrand, Nebraska. Our thoughts and prayers are with them at this difficult time. America is proud of Staff Sergeant Hansen's heroic service and mourns his loss.

I ask my colleagues to join me and all Americans in honoring Staff Sergeant Jeffrey J. Hansen.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the 2006 budget through August 4, 2006. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 2006 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, H. Con. Res. 95. Pursuant to section 402 of that resolution, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the attached report excludes these amounts.

The estimates show that current level spending is under the budget resolution by \$11.869 billion in budget authority and by \$4.030 billion in outlays in 2006. Current level for revenues is \$6.590 billion above the budget resolution in 2006.

Since my last report dated July 11, 2006, Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts which have changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues for 2006: the Returned Americans Protection Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-250) and an act to provide funding to facilitate the evacuation of persons from Lebanon (P.L. 109-268). In addition, the scoring for the Broadcast Decency Enforcement Act of 2005 was added to the report.

I ask unanimous consent to print the following information in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 5, 2006.

Hon. JUDD GREGG,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed tables show the effects of Congressional action on the 2006 budget and are current through August 4, 2006. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions for fiscal year 2006 that underlie H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006. Pursuant to section 402 of that resolution, provisions designated as

emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the enclosed current level report excludes these amounts (see footnote 2 on Table 2).

Since my last letter dated July 10, 2006, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts which have changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues: the Returned Americans Protection Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-250); and an act to provide funding to facilitate the evacuation of persons from Lebanon (Public Law 109-268).

In addition, the scoring for the Broadcast Decency Enforcement Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-235) was added to the enclosed report. The act increases revenues in fiscal year 2006 by \$1 million.

Sincerely,

DONALD B. MARRON,
Acting Director

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006, AS OF AUGUST 4, 2006

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under (—) resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	2,094.4	2,082.5	—11.9
Outlays	2,099.0	2,095.0	—4.0
Revenues	1,589.9	1,596.5	6.6
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays ³	416.0	416.0	0
Social Security Revenues	604.8	604.8	*

¹ H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, assumed \$50.0 billion in budget authority and \$62.4 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2006 from emergency supplemental appropriations. Such emergency amounts are exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution. Since current-level totals exclude the emergency requirements enacted in the previous session and the emergency requirements in Public Law 109-176, Public Law 109-208, and Public Law 109-234 (see footnote 2 on Table 2), the budget authority and outlay totals specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced (by the amounts assumed for emergency supplemental appropriations) for purposes of comparison.

² Current level is the estimated effect on revenue and spending of all legislation that the Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations, even if the appropriations have not been made.

³ Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are also off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

* = Less than \$50 million.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006, AS OF AUGUST 4, 2006

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	1,607,180
Permanent and other spending			
legislation ¹	1,296,134	1,248,957	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	1,333,823	1,323,802	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	—479,868	—479,868	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions	2,150,089	2,092,891	1,607,180
Enacted This Session:			
Katrina Emergency Assistance Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-176)	250	250	0
An act to make available funds included in the Deficit Reduction Act for the Low-income Energy Assistance Program for 2006 (P.L. 109-204)			
	1,000	750	0

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006, AS OF AUGUST 4, 2006—Continued

[In millions of dollars]			
	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Native American Corrections Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-221)	23	23	3
Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-222)	0	0	-10,757
Heroes Earned Retirement Opportunities Act (P.L. 109-227)	0	0	-1
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (P.L. 109-234)	-111	143	55
Broadcast Decency Enforcement Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-235)	0	0	1
Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-236)	0	0	1
Returned Americans Protection Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-250)	4	3	0
An act to provide funding authority to facilitate the evacuation of persons from Lebanon (P.L. 109-268)	0	27	0
Total, enacted this session: ...	1,166	1,196	-10,698
Entitlements and mandates:			
Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	-68,740	879	n.a.
Total Current Level ^{1 2 3 4}	2,082,515	2,094,966	1,596,482
Total Budget Resolution Adjustment to budget resolution for emergency requirements ⁴	-50,000	-62,424	n.a.
Adjusted Budget Resolution	2,094,384	2,098,996	n.a.
Current Level Over Adjusted Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	6,590
Current Level Under Adjusted Budget Resolution	11,869	4,030	n.a.

¹ P.L. 109-171 was enacted early in this session of Congress, but is shown under "enacted in previous sessions" as requested by the Committee on the Budget. Included in current-level totals for P.L. 109-171 are \$980 million in budget authority and -\$4,847 million in outlays.

² Pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current-level totals exclude the following amounts:

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Emergency requirements enacted in previous session	74,981	112,423	-7,111
Katrina Emergency Assistance Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-176)	-250	0	0
National Flood Insurance Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-208)	2,275	2,275	0
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (P.L. 109-234)	94,541	24,184	0

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Total, enacted emergency requirements	171,547	138,882	-7,111

³ Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

⁴ H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, assumed \$50,000 million in budget authority and \$62,424 million in outlays in fiscal year 2006 from emergency supplemental appropriations. Such emergency amounts are exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution. Since current-level totals exclude the emergency requirements enacted in the previous session and the emergency requirements in Public Law 109-176, Public Law 109-208, and Public Law 109-234 (see footnote 2 above) budget authority and outlay totals specified in the budget resolution have also been reduced (by the amounts assumed for emergency supplemental appropriations) for purposes of comparison.

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.
Source: Congressional Budget Office.

NEXT STEPS IN LEBANON

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, as the international community deploys an international peacekeeping force to southern Lebanon and as Lebanon and Israel begin rebuilding after the recent conflict, it has become clear that a long-term solution to this conflict will not come about unless the Lebanese Government is strengthened and has the ability and the will to improve the daily lives of its citizens—thereby eliminating the conditions that have allowed Hezbollah to exploit and expand its influence throughout the country. Israel's security depends on it, and a lasting peace throughout the region won't occur without it.

While it is still fragile, the cessation of hostilities presents an opportunity for the Lebanese people, with support from the international community, to eliminate terrorism and to cast off the detrimental influence that Iran and Syria have had throughout their country for years. It is also an opportunity to address the significant threats that have plagued Israel for decades.

Still, my optimism is guarded. Unless the deployment of a U.N. force to patrol southern Lebanon is part of a broader international effort to root out Hezbollah and address the underlying causes of the conflict, we cannot expect Israel to feel more secure than it did prior to Hezbollah's recent aggressions, nor can we expect that any broader, long-term peace process will be pursued. Israel has every right to remain wary of the current international effort unless its security concerns are addressed and Lebanon can become a permanent—and capable—partner in establishing long-term peace in the region.

One of the most important elements of establishing peace is initiating reconstruction efforts throughout southern Lebanon immediately. Unfortunately, the Lebanese Government—and thus the international community—is already losing to Hezbollah in the race to show legitimacy and strength. It is an ominous sign that Hezbollah is ahead of Lebanese and internationally led reconstruction efforts and has been responsive to local needs. This is in contrast to an international donor community that has yet to establish the mechanisms and partnerships on the ground to get reconstruction efforts moving. In addition, the Lebanese Government is looking weak and out of

touch, struggling to develop coordinated strategies for reconstruction and security. If this continues, it will have very real security implications for Israel, Lebanon, and the region, and will make the work of the U.N. force relatively useless. This is not in the interest of Israel, Lebanon, or the international community.

Mr. President, as troop-contributing nations begin their deployments to support the U.N. force, an equal amount of attention needs to be paid to longer term efforts to bolster the Lebanese Government's capacity to deliver services and to kick-start the Lebanese economy. As I mentioned, coordinated—and rapid—reconstruction efforts will help. But so, too, will support for the Government, its institutions, and its role in Lebanese society. In addition, and as experts have suggested in recent weeks, sufficient—and significant—attention needs to be given to enhancing the ability of the Lebanese military and police forces to do their jobs. The military and police forces need outside help. They need training, equipment, and supplies if they are going to be able to project the authority of the central Government in a professional way. Lebanon's democratic institutions need help; so, too, do civil society groups and private enterprises that can provide services to the Lebanese people quickly and that can increase demand for functioning, responsive, and transparent democratic institutions. Without this support for the army and police, stability will be elusive, and Israel will have every right to remain nervous about the role that Hezbollah will play in southern Lebanon and about the influence that Iran and Syria will have throughout the country.

Finally, the U.S. Government must devote greater attention and resources to this issue. We have already seen the results of this administration's passive approach: hesitant international partners, lagging reconstruction efforts, and a shaky framework for ensuring that Israel's security concerns are addressed. If we are to contribute positively to a sustainable ceasefire and to setting the conditions within which Israel and Lebanon can become secure, a senior U.S. envoy must be deployed to help manage the implementation of U.N. Resolution 1701, assist with donor reconstruction efforts, build support for the Lebanese Government, influence important regional actors, and begin setting the conditions for a transition to a broader peace process throughout the region that will bring an end to this violence and instability.

One of the most pressing and important tasks for a U.S. envoy will be working with the international community to end the pernicious influence that Iran and Syria continue to exert over Lebanon. Until that influence is ended and the Lebanese people are allowed to assert their own sovereignty, the prospects for a long-term peace will be shaky at best.

Mr. President, we have an opportunity to eliminate a terrorist organization that has terrorized Israel for too